#### CARING FOR POOR CHILDREN.

WORK OF THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY. THE TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING-ELEC TION OF OFFICERS-ENCOURAGING REPORTS OF

THE SECRETARY AND TREASURER-BENEFITS ARISING FROM THE EMIGRATION BRANCH OF THE WORK. The annual meeting of the Children's Aid

Society was held yesterday afternoon at the American Exchange National Bank, Officers were elected for the ensuing year and the reports of the secretary and treasurer were read. The report of the secretary was of great length, and furnishes interesting information relative to the work of the society for the past twenty-seven years, and particularly for the last year. The report of the treasurer showed a cash balance on hand.

THE MEETING AND THE REPORTS. Among the persons present were William A. Booth, Robert J. Livingston, Charles L. Brace, Lucins Tuckerman, D. Willis James, George S. Coe and W. B. Cutting. William A. Booth was reelected president and George S. Coe was again made treasurer. Robert Hoe, jr., Howard Potter, E. P. Fabbri. W. B. Cutting and A. B. Stone were elected trustees. The report of the secretary says:

tees. The report of the secretary says:

The work of this society from its humble beginnings, twenty-seven years ago, has grown into a great administration of charity. It reaches now some 20,000 poor or homeless cutilities in the course of the year, and over 9,000 orphans come under its influence. Each of its twenty-one industrial schools has a history of its own; a record of natient kindness, of intelligent benefaction to the children of the poor, of labous of benevolence which never weary, and of bundreds of little ones saved from crime and misery—such a story as would gindden the heart of any lover of his kind. The six lodging houses have their own peculiar influence, and each superintendent and matron has become an experienced manager and can point to many hundreds or thousands of homeless youths sheltered, instructed, aided, and perhaps saved to society by their ione-continued inhors. The Western arents have conducted thousands of chilperhaps saved to society by their long-continued, and the Western arents have conducted thousands of children to homes in the West or other portions of the country, and the multitude they and other agents have placed out now number over 50,000. Besides all those branches are the ten night schools, influencing hundreds of street calidren, the summer home, sheltering its 3,000 children, the site mission rending its 3,000 and the reading rooms providing a place of virtuous resort for several hundreds. To this will be added during next summer, a sanitarium on the sea-coast for sick children.

eles of our efforts, once so much contested, The principles of our efforts, once so much contested, are now admitted on every side as the guiding ideas of the charity of the future. Individual influence first and foremost; home-life as opposed to insulational fire; the lessons of in instry and self-help as better than almost the following of natural laws in the treatment of powerty; the inspirating of moral and religious traths in union with the supply of badily wants; and the outre change of circumstances as the best cure for the habits and defects of the children of the lowest poor;—these are now recognized as settled methods or almost axioms in the scene of charity. One great element in the sucare now recogn zed as settled methods or almost axioms in the science of charity. One great element in the success of our work in New-York has been the practical part borne in it by men and women of the fortunate classes. The sef-sacrificing labors of these are well known and thus far have not slackened. But as the former workers grow older, and many are called away by death, the fear springs up that the young will not failly take the places of the old, and this great organization of carity will suffer, because the sew generation may not be so willing to bear the burdens of others as the past.

the post.

We have reached a time in the history of our work in which several things need greatly to be done to make it permaneat. A generous friend during the past year, by an expense of \$40.000, has founded our East Side Lodeing House, so us to make it a benefaction to the poor for generations to come. Another kind friend and trustee has founded a sanitarium for us by a gift of \$10.000. We need now a permanent foundation to the Summer Homo by a purchase of a property, say at a cost of \$15,000. Two of our lodeing houses—the Eleventh-st. and Eigoteenth-st. houses—ought to be rebuilt at a cost, say of \$30,000 to \$40,000 cach.

THE COMPULISORY LAW AND FACTORY BILL. THE COMPULSORY LAW AND PACTORY BILL.

The great hindrances to our labors last year, as for se

house over-crowding on the youth of the city and the of execution of the compulsory law. To is added now the steady swallowing by the factories of the children of the city. houses of the city, crowded in small rooms without separation for different ages or sexes, the physique wil generated and the morals corrupted at the e. An important effore against this growing on money among them are some of our own trusting resulted to a block of improved divergrated by the execution of the second of the execution of the created between Seventy first and Seventy, near First-ave. It is hoped that this will madel for other builders and landlards, and satisfied legislation lead to the reform of the mones of the city. For the want of execution applies by law there seems no good reasont, excitifier nee of the authorities concerned. There no practical difficulty in the Board of Educa or appropriate the price, treated the streets variant, thing, pedding and street-laboring laring school hours, and compelling them to fiftee schools during freety-eight weeks, as word produce an immediate effect on the arrancy of the city. The labors of that Board morals of the past year 3.761 persons were sent alonger, of whom 1.895 were boys and 1.531 mm and 206 women. In the leaguage houses 100 officient boys and 2 rish areoles of the leaf to the leaf and instructed in twenty-seven years; in become degenerated and the morals corrupted at the

and party is dead issurated in inventy-seven years; in the industrial schools probably over 100,000 poor little girls have been taught, and of these it is no known that even twenty have entered on oriminal extress of life. A better test of the effect of the work of the society are the police statistics of crime. The commitments of pittle and women for vagrancy fell off from 5.880 it 1860 it 2.045 in 1879, or from one in every 1882 persons in 1860 when the population was \$64,224 to one in every 53642 in 1879, when the population was 1979.565. The commitments of petty cirt the vester of from one in every 2.885 jus 1879. The decrease of 25 per cent in all crimes against person and property in the past five years is one of the most striking vinences ever offered of the effects of such labors as those of the society.

In the sandary field the results are equally remarkable. Among 170,773 boys, who have been in the Newsbeys' Ladacust House, there has been no case of my contagions of "Joul air" disease, not even orbitalinia. The other boys' longing bouses have been almost the 13,403 boys and girls in the longing houses last year, only one death occurred. Since the sommer enterprises of the covery have begun in the Sock Children's Mission and the Summer House, they have begun in the sock Children's Mission and the Summer House, they have been a sready fall of the death-rate of enddren from distributed diseases in the summer House, they have been as sready fall of the death-rate of enddren from distributed diseases in the summer. This year shows the lowest death-rate for children under five of any for ten years.

## ECONOMY OF THE WOLK.

The total annual expense of our twenty-one industrial schools for splaries, tents, tood, clothing, books, etc., was \$73,464 86, which sum divided by 3.561-the average number in daily attendance-would make \$20 63 the annual cost for each child. The cost in 1878 for each calld in our public schools, not including rents, was \$38 41; this expense, of course, not including food or clothing. In our lodging houses 13,463 boys and girls were ted, sheltered and taught during the past year at a total expense of \$47.81651. Deducing the receipts together with the cost of construction, \$27,112.97, the net cost was \$20,703.54; dividing this by the night? average attendance we have the average cost to the public of each could for the year \$45.50. The cost to the public of each cold for the year \$45.50. The average cost per year of each prisoner in the Tombs is \$107.75; and the Roman Catholic Protectory draws from the City Treasury over \$100 amounts for each of its immares. The total number placed out by the society, mainly in Western homes, last year was 3.764; the total cost for ratiroad fares, coulding, food, sawares, etc., was \$32,146.95; the average cost to the public, accordingly, for each person was \$3.54. Yet any one of these children placed in an asystm or poor-house for a year would have cost undoubtedly nearly \$140.

EMIGRATION. Though it has been proved by twenty-seven years' experience that the "placing out" plan is the best possible method of saving and improving the nomeless and desname children of the city, it meets from its very nature with strong opposition from both ends of the line. The relatives and triends of the poor children are suspicious of so great a change for them; if they have no friends the bigoted portion of their clergy see in this wide separation a cutting off from the influence of the priests. In the West, on the other pand, if a single unfortunate In the west, on the other hand, it a single unfortainate case, among the thousands sent out, occur in a village, the whole effort is discredited and the thousands of boys and gris doing well are torgothen. The older boys, too, follow the resultes example of all the working people in the United States and change their piaces often, which frequently creates much projudice against them and the society which sent them. Hundreds and thousands of honest and industrious boys and grib, who, however, started in their new homes in a virtuous and nardworking life had become a help to the West and an honor to those who aided them out. Out of the fifty old thousand placed, great numbers have grown up to be successful men, or the mothers of respectable families. In the city they would have been outcasts or criminals.

This branch of our work has been especially assisted during the past year by indinential friends. Mrs. J. J. Astor continued her generous charity by sending out 120 boys to the West and South at an expose of \$1,500; a young lady from Boston sent out sixty-seven children at a cost \$1,600; Mr. Whitelaw Red received again trust-funds for this purpose, and was the means of pincing out 328 desutute or homeless persons at an expense of \$3,801 12. Some of these contributions intrusted to Mr. Reid were of a very touching nature. One man, who had been a working boy, gave one-fifth of his income, and the grits generally seem to have come from persons in moderate circumstances.

The same methods were employed with these parties case, among the thousands sent out, occur in a village,

come, and the gitts generally seem to have come from persons in moderate circumstances.

The same methods were employed with these parties of chidren as with all others. The boys and girls were gathered in from the lodging houses or industrial schools; some were orphans on the street; some just landed; some and dritted into the city from the country; some were supporting themselves alone at a trade or a street occupation; some had run news from drunkards' somes; some were brought by poor mothers or disabled fathers, who parted from them with tears, but fell that they could not longer support them; some were almost infants, but such as would giadden any heart and nome; and nearly all were filled with hope and ambition to succeed in the great West.

Mr. Reid discharged his trust with thoroughness and exactivess. He or his sigents looked hut the history of each child and rejected such as did not meet the conditions required. The subsequent history of the obliden

was also often investigated and chronteled. The parties were carried out by our experienced agents, without accident, and were met at their places of destination by large companies of cluzens. These then assembled in the town-bail or some public place and appointed a committee. The committee with the agent decided on the applications. The eagerness to obtain the youngest children or the most attractive was sometimes intense, and the committee and the agent were at times colely perpexed to choose among the best homes of the county. A morning of this labor usually disposed of the whole company of thirly or forty bittle ones. The great publicity given to all this enterprise tested it in the most thorough manner. A Kansas paper, speaking of the children sent out in this way to that State, says that, "out of 700 only a very small proportion had turned out badly." Mr. Rest and his kind doners have again reason to be satisfied with the result of their charity. The Christian Union also sent out ten boys, who have done well. Since 1854 homes have been found for 59,481 persons. boys, who have done well. found for 59,481 persons.

THE LODGING HOUSES. At the Newsboys' Lodging House last year 53,699 lodgings and 75,512 means were furnished, and 476 boys were returned to their friends; homes in the country and employment were found for 251 boys; in the savings bank 829 boys saved \$3,593 87. Good work was accomplished at the Girls' Lodging House, St. Mark's-place, where 30,153 meals and 11,542 lodgings were furnished to 910 different girls, of whom 571 were sent to stimations as domesties, 31 to the West, and 359 to work as operators, seamstresses, etc. Encouraging reports have come from the Eleventh Ward, the Eighteenth-st., the East Side, and the Thurty-fifthest, ledging houses, from the incustrial schools, the Italian schools, the Sick Children's Mission, the Flower Mission, and the Summer Home.

DISCOURAGEMENTS AND REWARD.

The report concludes as follows: We meet with many discouragements in our work. We often seem breasting a sea of evils which time and great changes alone can affect. The fortunate, or those absorbed in practical affairs, often scarcely know of the existence of these efforts. The workers must mainly labor in obscurity, and with little of human applause or approval. But the great reward comes in such general effects as we have noted above; in the essening number of child-thieves and youthful criminals behind prison bars, in diminished crime, in fewer inals behind prison bers, in diminished crime, in fewer robberies, burgiaries and offences against property or person, in a reduction of that sad throng of men and women who fill jails and penitentiaries and courts of justice, in the counties reports of young lives reduced and growing up in purity, honesay and industribus callings; in characters transformed by religion, under new circumstances in rural homes. These are the fruits of these manifold and extended labors of charity and education. May He who inspired, strengthen and bless!

The report of George S. Coe, the treasurer, shows the receipts for the past year to have been \$215,473 61, and the payments \$211,007 25; leaving a balance on hand of \$4,466 36.

#### STRUCK DOWN WITH AN AXE.

NOT TWENTY, BUT ON TRIAL FOR MURDER. THE FATAL QUARREL BETWEEN TWO ICEMEN-TES-TIMONY ON BOTH SIDES MUCH THE SAME-AP PEARANCE OF THE PRISONER.

The second of the cases of crimmals indicted for

murder in the first degree on the present calendar of the Court of Over and Terminer was brought to trial before Justice Brady yeaterday. The prisoner was Alexander Caulfield, a young man indicted for the premeditated killing of David C. Babcock, on June 29, 1880. The two men were employed as reemen, and were engaged in loading wagons with ice at the foot of Seventeenth-st., where the killing occurred. Substantially, the testimony for the prosecution and for the defence was the same, difprosecution and for the defence was the same differing only as to some of the defails and the time for which the quarrel lasted. There was a number of other icemen who saw the occurrence and testified on the stand vesterday. Babeock and Caulfield were loading ice in two different wagons, and they each seized on the same piece of ice. Caulfield priled it away and put tinto his wagon. This occurred a second time and Babeock became very angry and threatened Caulfield that if he did the same thing arain he would "fix him." When Caulfield persisted in grasping and carrying off the third piece of ice, which Babeock had already seized, Babeock knocked him down. The latter jumped up and ran off pursued by Babeock, but Caulfield outrun him and got out of the way.

way. there was some conflict in the testimony of the various witnesses as to the length of time that claused before Carlifield returned, but none of them thought it more than five minutes, while some said that Caulfield returned behind Babcock at once. Caulfield discovered an ice axe near one of the warons, and with it started toward Babcock. The latter was leaning over at his work at the mement, and did not see Caulfield as he came towards him, and struck him a blow in the head with the edge of the axe. The skull was broken open, and as Babcock fell down he grasped his head in his hands to prevent the blood and brains from oczing out. Babcock died at the bospital two weeks afterward. The testimony probably will be completed to-day. The prisoner's pica is that he acted in self-defence. He is not twenty years of age, and has a coarse, repulsive face. Assistant District-Attorney Beil represents the people.

## DEARINGS BY FAMOUS MASTERS.

A REMARKABLE COLLECTION PRESENTED TO THE

METROPOLITAN MUSICIM. The Metropolitan Museum of Art h received as a gift from Cornelius Vanderbilt, one of its trustees, a large and important collection of original drawings by eminent Italian, French. Spanish, German, Dutch and Flemish masters. This collection was begun in the last century by Count Maggieri, of Fermo, the author of an artistic guidebook and a member of the Academy of Bologna. Additions have since been made from the collections of Signor Marietta, of Professor Angelini and of Dr. Guastalia, of Florence. James Jackson Jarves, into whose bands it came not long ago from a member of the Leopardi family, of Fermo, also added several rare and important specimens from his own collections. The decisions as to authorship were mainly made by the original owner, Count Maggiori, and have been carefully revised. The collection has been classified by Mr. Jarves

with much care. He has endeavored to arrange it according to nationality, chronological sequence and style, so that the work of a particular locality epoch, or school, so far as represented by these drawings, might be readily studied and its course of development made as obvious as possible. He had difficulty in the case of some men, especially of the later periods, who so frequently changed their residence and their style that their proper place is very hard to determine. But notwithstanding this, the collection will from the first be more instructively disposed than similar collections abroad, for the European galleries usually do not catalogue their drawings and rarely arrange them chronologic

ally or by schools. The London Academy, on hearing that this colicetion was destined to come to America, remarked that as this was held by good critics to be one of the best in Italy, the United States would at once step into prominence among the possessors of similar collections. Indeed, it expressed surprise that so large, so varied, and so really important a collection could be obtained now in Italy. No more important step could be taken in this time of awakening interest in art and in its history than the acquisition of such a large number of specimens of the work of the illustrious men of the past. The remarkably good preservation of the drawings was also commented upon with surprise and congratulation.

The drawings will be put on exhibition soon in suitable glass cases, so that they may be conveniently examined and yet sheltered from every injury. The number of drawings is 690. The majority belong to Italian schools—Florentine, Roman, Venetian, Bologuese, Neapolitan, Sienese, etc.—while not a tew are by Frenci, Spanish, German, Dutch and Flemish masters. Among the more noted names best in Italy, the United States would at once ster

a few are by French, Spanish, Octman, Dutch and Flemish masters. Among the more noted names may be mentioned those of Michael Angelo, Raphael, Andrea del Sarte, Benvenuto Cellim, Fra Barto-lomeo, Spagnoletto, Salvator Rosa, Il Sodoma, Perugino, Leenardo da Vinci, Parmagianino, Cor-Perugnio, Leonardo de Viner, l'armagnation, corrione, reggio, Andrea Mantegua, Tizano, Giorrione, Tintoretto, Paolo Veronese, Palma Veccino, the Caracci, Guercino, Domenichino, Guido Reni, Brunnelleschi, Luca Giordano, Nicnoias Poussin, Claude Lorraine, Wattean, Velasquez, Murillo, Durer, Lucas Cranach, Reinbrandt, Rubens and

Vandyck.

It is stated by those competent to judge that no collection in any way comparable with this in scope or number of specimens has ever been seen in America, and that its acquisition as a permanent possession by the Metropolitan Museum of Art marks an epoch in art-study on this side of the water.

## NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Washington, Nov. 23 .- Paymaster Thomas D. Hoxie has been ordered to duty in connection with the inspection of clothing and provisions at New-York

Navy Yatd. The United States steamer Alaska arrived at Honolola October 26 from Samoa. All were well on board. She expects to reach San Francisco about December 1. The United States steamer Alliance arrived at Savan-

nah, Ga., November 20.

The Kearsarge left Norfolk, Va., on November 22.

The Kearsarge left Norfolk, Va., on November 22.

The Pensacols left the Mare Island Navy Yard for San Francisco on November 22, to await the arrival of men from New-York.

Paymaster John Furry has been detached from duty as inspector of provisions and clothing at New-York, and placed on waiting orders.

Boaswam Thomas Rutiand has been detached from the United States steamer Passalc, and placed on sick leave.

#### EVILS OF THE CITY CHARTER.

THE INQUIRY OF THE STATE SENATORS. ELBRIDGE T. GERRY ON ABUSES OF ASYLUM MAN-AGEMENT-COSTLY METHODS OF CARING FOR THE STREETS DESCRIBED BY JOHN H. STRABAN-POLITICS IN THE PARK.

The Senate Committee listened yesterday to a review of asylum management and the financial methods of the city. This survey was given by Elbridge T. Gerry, John H. Strahan and Philip Bissinger. Mr. Straban spoke of reducing the powers of the Aldermen and increasing those of the Mayor; and of the removal of Commissioners, department appropriations, and the cost of improvements in excess of the estimates. Many spectators were in attendance.

SUMMARY OF THE SESSION. As usual, the inquiry was conducted in the Mayor's private office. Elbridge T. Gerry, president of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, who was the first witness, described at great length asylums for children in this city, which, he charged, sought to secure children in order which, he charged, sought to secure children in order to obtain a large allowance from the city. He said:

It was never intended that New-York should pay for the support of the colidren of people of other States. Many of the institutions I have referred to have this class of children. They take all the children they can get, and then they receive from the city the per capita allowance for the care of these children. You will find that missionary homes received in 1879, \$33,405; for hospital infirmaries there was appropriated \$34.779; for homes and asylmans, \$47.609; total, \$115,703, which was paid out of the Excess funds. I invite your attention to the Ladies' Deporal Nursery, which receives \$10.429. I propose to show that this institution cares for candren who are not properly a county charge. The police justices avail themselves of the services of our society to learn whether or not the children reach the properly committed. There were two children named Domahue who were brought before a police magnistrate January 15, and the request was made that they should be committed to St. James's Home. We investigated the case at the request of the police magnistrate accordingly refused to commit them. On May 10 the children were committed to St. James's Home by Cavil Justice Shelly, and since then the city has been paying \$2 a week each for their support. Civil Justice Campbell committed Max Arnsiein, a child, to the Hebrew Shellering Guardians' Society in March of this year. In February we had reported to a police magnistrate had there was no need of such a commitment. The Lades' Deborah Narsery has 200 children in its care.

Senator McCarthy—What henefit do these institutions gails from this course!

Mr. Gerry—They zet a large fund from the city. Salaries must be paid in this institution either by the city or by private persons. Apparently they cho to obtain a large allowance from the city. He said:

Mr. Gerry—I would suggest the passage of a law for-hading the payment of a per capits allowance to any melt charitable institutions without the permission of he State Charities Ald Society, and also a law forbid-ling the committed of children except by Police Magi-rates. It is evident that these fill-gittmate charitable astigntions are increasing in number and that they are ityering into their own treasuries money belonging to systemate institutions.

REDUCTIONS POSSIBLE IN THE PARK DEPARTMENT. Philip Bissinger, ex-Park Commissioner, gave his opinion of the management of the Park Depart-

Senator McCarthy-How far has the Board power to cut down the department expenditures!

Mr. Strahan—These are mere estimates in gross, not practical estimates. The Board has to make an approximate estimate of what it will cost to run a department. When the particular department comes to spend the money there is no supervision over it. There is no officer of the City of New-York who supervises the expenditure of that money, the Commissioners may put into one building the money given them for three.

Senator Mills—But are not the Commissioners in best persons to decide such a maiter?

Mr. Strahan—I think a contral authority would be acter. I would not permit these Commissioners to

expense.
Senator Mills-The Board of Estimate can require detailed statements of these proposed expenditures I Mr Straham—Yes; but after they are given the money the Commissioners can use it as they please. In the de-tailed expenditure of this money i think there should be supervision by the Board of Estimate and Apportion-

ment. Senator Mills-What is the system of managing the streets!

ment.

Sonator Mills—What is the system of managing the streets I

Mr. Strahm—There are three bodies which have control of the opening of streets and two of the construction of sewers. These powers are distributed between the Department of Public Works, the Park Department and the Board of Street Openings. The Park Department and the Board of Street Openings. The Park Department constructs streets in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards; but the Department of Public Works alone has the power to repair them. The Board of Estimate and Appartionment does not receive any estimates for the construction of sewers or new streets. The Commissioner of Public Works has the sole authority to open a sewer, and levies the expense on the property-owners. There is no limit to the cost of constructing sewers or of opening new streets. The controller has to issue bonds to pay for the work and then collect the amount due from the several property-owners. Fragmentary legislation has caused this confused system. The subject of street openings is becoming a very alarming one. The bill passed last whiter by the Legislatire will do some good. The principle of having the lees for street openings named is a good one. Under a law of 1874, not yet repealed, in regard to street openings, if a certain procedure is adopted by the Park Department the cost of opening streets in the Twenty-turd and Twenty-fourth Wards will amount to \$30,050,000, and the city will have to pay it. Whenever the city is to be the debtor public officers are not sufficiently careful. The Department of Pablic Works ought to have sole power over the streets much the course, increases the papenies of the city. There must be local responsibility and dissertion lodged somewhere. I don't think the Legislature can fix the amount any one department shall spend. It can name a certain amount for the support of the entire City Government. That it could wisely do, for the various departments cound get along with far less money than they may expend the control.

Senator Mill Senator Mills-They make their measurements at the

Senator Mills—Tacy make their measurements at the last end instead of toe first!

Mr. straham—Yes; that is so. There has hardly been a public work executed for the past twenty years that has not exceeded the estimates. The Fourth Avenue tunnel showed that work of this character could be done within the estimates. The city should follow the system of business men. There is a wide feeling that there is collusion between the engineers and the contractors; that frequently the city pays for the removal of rock when earth has only been removed.

Senator McCarthy—In other words, like the mem-

bers of the Canal Ring, the contractors know their business better than city officials.

Mr. Strahan—Why, I have known mere boys appointed as surveyors. There is no reason why the character of the subset of New-York should not be thoroughly

The Committee here adjourned until to-day, when Mr. Strahan's examination will be continued.

## TRAFFIC ON THE CANALS.

BUSINESS OF THE PRESENT SEASON. AN INCREASE OVER ANY PREVIOUS YEAR-SUGGES-TIONS FOR IMPROVING THE EFFICIENCY AND CAPACITY OF THE CANALS-COMPETITION OF

OTHER ATLANTIC PORTS TO BE MET. With the closing of the canals, which State Superintendent Silas B. Dutcher has announced will take place December 2, the returns will show an extraordinary increase in the amount of freight carried, the number of miles travelled, and the amount of tolls received over previous years. The merchants and boatmen comment favorably upon the efforts made to maintain the canals by which increased arrangements.

amount of tolts received over previous years, merchants and boatmen comment favorably upon the efforts made to maintain the canals by which increased carnings come to the latter, a fair profit to the former, and good products are sold at less cost to the consumer owing to the reduced cost of water transportation. This has forced the railroads to reduce their freight charges also, and, anticipating the closing of the canals, the railroads have ordered an advance in freight of 5 cents per 100 pounds.

The amount of grain on the New-York canals November 18, was about 2,189,000 bushels of wheat, 4,951,000 bushels of corn, 62,000 bushels of oats, 450,000 bushels of barley, 11,000 bushels of reports from the West and along the line of the canals, there is still plenty of grain, provisions, and coarse freight to be moved; and there is a larger quantity of grain to go East, but it cannot all be transported by water this season. At Builalo there is a great deal of grain, and there is a large fleet of canal boats there which have been brought together because of a difference of opinion between carriers and shippers as to what the rate of freight should be. Although it is anticipated that there will be uninterrupted navigation on the canals until the time of their official closing, the returns thus far show a large increase in the tonnage and earnings over 1876 (after which the present low rate of tolls was adopted), and over the succeeding years, proving, it is claimed, not only the wisdom of the policy of low tolls, which was brought about by the combined enterts of the Produce Exchange. Board of Trade and Transportation, Buffalo Board of Trade and Transportation, Buffalo Board of Trade, and the Boat-Owners' Association, but also the necessity of steadily making such improvements on the canals as will tend to cheapen the cost of transportation.

Another canse of the great increase in traffic this

cost of transportation.

Another cause of the great increase in traffic this year was rapid transit by the cable system of towing, which has increased the number of trips of the boats and lessened the cost to boatmen. The following table shows an increase for the season of 1880 up to Noverber 15, as compared with the entire season of 1879, when the canals closed December 6:

The State Controller in a recent report shows the expenditures for ordinary repairs and maintenar of the canals to have decreased from \$1,001,618 in 1874, to \$591,407 in 1879, and the efficiency the canals in no way to have been impaired.

The influence of the canals on the past prosperity of the influence of the canals on the past prosperity of the influence for list retention in the fature. The known of agriculture in our country is having much to do without prosperity; and the luture depends largely upon our abuilty to compete with the countries of Europe in the rown markets.

He then suggests how this may be done, and how the State canals may be made to compete same assignificantly with the improved Welland Canal, adding that nothing must be left undone by New-York that

I think the duties of the Park Commission could be done better by are Commissioner than by five. Polines have increased the expenses of the Department. I think the large staff of engineers is not necessary. Almost all the work of the Department has been completed; there is no work going on in Morningsde Park. There is no construction work of account midring way. I would cut down the number of the engineers to the Park There is no construction work of account midring way. I would cut down the number of the engineers take away from the Department the duty of constructions greets in the Tweaty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards.

CEITICISMS OF JOHN B. STRAHAN.

John H. Strahan, who for several years past has been the confidential law adviser of Controller Kelly, cave his views of the expenses of the City Government. He was asked by Senator McCarthy if the expenses of the Common Council could be reduced. He replied:

The first answer that suggests itself is whether or not, for all practical purposes, it is worth while preserving the Board of Abdermen. He you should day pense with the emressing for the Board you would save money. I think that the Adderman ongot not to be paid at all; you would have better retyle if they were not paid. As matters are managed now the Aidstumen have too much power. The pushe retinal way as a strong acanist the soughe appointing power.

Senator fixey—Would you get a better class of men will always be power, unless you can establish monetty representation, and that is unlikeful. Senator McCarthy—Do you think the Mayor should be and that is unlikeful.

Senator McCarthy—Do you think the Mayor should be arready than the canal star on the landing of which warehousemen, commission merchants, and the carries through the State over 170,000,000 tons of freight, for the handling of which warehousemen, commission merchants, and the positions of the previous the State over 170,000,000 tons of freight, for the handling of which warehousemen, commission merchants, and the positions of the previous the pol

m. Strainan—I timic you would; but the class of mental street to the strain of this you would; but the class of mental street to the strain of the fact will street to the strain of the

In 1881 it is expected that the Welland and the In 1884 it is expected that completed. With a length of only 6042 miles, and with nominal tolls, they will alord an outlet from the wharves of Chicago to the Atlantic Ocean for vessels of 1,500 tons burden. The Capadian authorities are en-Chicago to the Atlantic Ocean for vessels of 1,300 tons burden. The Caoadian authorities are endeavoring to attract the commerce of the Lakes through the Weiland Canal, it is not generally known that every 8,000 bushels of grain that pass through the Weiland Canal take from \$300 to \$400 from the State. The Canadian Government is preparing to run ocean steamers through the canals and locks without changing bulk. It is now enlarging and deepening its canal for this purpose, and predicts that it will take the business away from this country. While rival routes are being improved and enlarged in order more successfully to compete with those of the United States, and to draw away its trade, the Erie Canal, as it is, has more than held its own. Good navigation has been maintained, as the large amount of grain attests. There has been only a few unior delays, caused by sunken boats and damaged locks. A careful and indicious system of needed repairs to structures, and a restoration of its prism to the size and capacity designed at the time of enlargement, have already been begun. If these improvements are continued during the next five years, the canal will have a tonnage capacity at least twice as large as that which any year's business has yet shown to be needed.

The canal boatmen have complained a great deal

will have a tolling capacity a reast received as that which any year's business has yet shown to be needed.

The canal boatmen have complained a great deal of the hard treatment to which they are subjected by the class of middlemen known as "scalpers" in Buffalo. They are really freight brokers, and constitute a link between the boatmen and the shippers or merchants. Their charges, which are matters of private agreement between the "scalpers," the insurance men, and the shippers, are liable to be excessive, and then the boatmen bitterly denounce them. They are the necessary evil, for ne canal boatman is permitted to do butiness directly with a snipper. The boatman as to go to the "scalper," who, after negotiating with the shipper, charges the canal man perhaps 5 per cent on the gross freight of his load, less the toll; the former thus realizing from \$20 to \$30 on a boatload. The shipper then wishes to have his grain usured, and he directs the "scalper" to insure it with a certain company. Several shippers have an insured, and he directs the "scalper" to insure it with a certain company. Several shippers have an agreement with the insurance companies, by which they receive a tebate of \$6 a load on eorn and \$8 on wheat. The insurance on a beat load of grain ranges from \$11 to \$30, and this the boatman has to pay, although the grain is not his own property. These are only a few of the burdens imposed on the grain trade of New-York, the towing, elevator, and wharfage charges also being considered excessive.

## THE IRISH PROSECUTIONS.

INDICTMENT OF THE LAND LEAGUERS. HOW PARNELL WAS ARRESTED-BRIEF SKETCHES OF THE AGITATORS WHO HAVE BEEN INDICTED

and had the patronage of all the gentry in bedatrict.

Last winter, in The Tribune, I spoke of the
rack-renting of a Mayo landford whom I called Od
Man Nally. J. W. Nally, who figures law in the
list of the prosecuted, is the youngest son of the
gentieman. His other son is also a patroit but
neither Mr. J. W. Nally nor his brother is a member
of the Land League. But J. W. Nally is a bount
favorite—of a class of men often suggestively emoga
described as "nobody's enemy but their own
witty, kind-hearted, hale-fillow-well-met with
everybody, liked by every man, woman, child ad
dog in the County Mayo, privileged to say anything
about anythody anywhere and never be called to ac
count for it.

Parnell and all the other gentlemen who have
been indicted are supre nely indifferent to this at
tempt to suppress an aritation which norhing cas
arrest or ena excepting the abolition of the mereatille-fendal system of land tenure in frehnd,
JAMES REDPAIR. -THEIR DEFIANT SPIRIT. FROM THE SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. DUBLIN, Nov. 3 .- I was at breakfast with Mr. Parnell, Mr. O'Keller, and Mr. Harrington, of Tralee, at the Imperial Hotel, this morning, when the waiter whispered that a policeman wished to see Mr. Parnell. He was invited to come into the

4 Yes," said Parnell.

"I am directed by the Crown Solicitor to serve these papers," and he handed Mr. Parnell a note from the Crown and Treasury Solicitor, a subposnato appear before the Court of Queen's Bench, and a copy of the indictment.

"All right," said Mr. Parnell, resuming his breakfast, "leave them."

And so began another chapter in the history of State prosecutions by the British Government in Ireland. As the telegraph will anticipate any account that I might send of the nature of the indictment, I shall end my Irish correspondence by a brief notice of the persons who have been in-

It is needless to speak of Mr. Parnell, as he is as | Friday morning. well known in America as in Ireland. It will suffice to say that since last winter his popularity has grown steadily, until to-day there is no man in Ireland who can pretend to rival him. His leadership in the House of Commons during the late ses sion greatly strengthened his influence, not with the people only, but with the leaders of public opinion in Ireland. He is regarded now both by his opponents and supporters as the only man who can successfully lead the Irish people during the

Mr. John Dillon, M. P. for Tipperary, accompanied Mr. Parnell during his trip through the United States, and remained there several months later, so that he is even more whiely known personally than Mr. Parnell. He is a son of Mr. John Dillon, one of the leaders of the '45 movement, and as his father was not only an Irish patriot and member of Parliament, but very popular with all classes of Irishmen, he inherits a goodwill which he has himself very rapidly creased. Since his return from the United States, Mr. Dillon has won popularity more quickly than any other Irish leader, Mr. Parnell excepted. He is a physician by profession. He has made a series of very effective and popular speeches during the last two months. He has the courage of his convictious, and is regarded as a radical exponent of peasant proprietorship.

Mr. Joseph Bigger, M. P., is a Belfast merchant.

He is the author or inventor of the "obstruction policy" in the British Parliament. Obstruction is the English synonym for our American Congressional phrase "fillbustering"-taking every advantage of the rules of the House to delay public business or "clog the wheels of legislation." I saw and heard the famous debate and "physical st uggle" in the House of Commons over the Costabulary bill, when the obstruction policy was practised for the first time, last session, der Mr. Parnell's leadership. Mr. ger talked against time, as all the members did; but Mr. Bigger alone seemed to glory in it. The more the English members grouned and talked and coughed, the happier he seemed to grow. Mr. Bagger, it must be confessed, is rather more cau d.d than discrees, but nobody doubts his integrity. his nonesty, or his genuine hatred of English rule. The reason he has been so much denounced is be cause he-first among Irish members for many years -showed by his conduct that he honestly bated English rule and was not talking buncombe.

Mr. T. D. Sullivan, M. P., is the editor and proprictor of The Dublin Nation, the ablest exponent of the Land League creed and of National sentiment among the weekly journals of Ireland. Mr. Sudivan is about fifty-three years of age. He loined the staif of The Nation when it passed into the hands of neeted with it ever since-until in 1874, on the retirement of his brother, he became the sole proprie-tor, A. M. Sulhvan is one of the ablest orators of Ireland to-day. He has made a brilliant record as an orator, editor, politician, lawyer and author,

Mr. Sexton, M. P., was one of the editors of The Nation, when, last winter, be was returned at the head of the poil as member of Parliament for the County Sago, defeating Colonel King-Hermann. the Deputy-Lieutenant of Roscommon, who has a ment to the Naval Academy in the in 1848 in Waterford, was educated there, and at with thirty-two candidates for a position in the office of the secretary of the Waterford and Limerick Railway. He remained there, rising in position, until he was twenty, when he joined the staff of The Nation. He has always taken an active part in politics since his permanent connection with The Nation in Mr. Patrick Egan, the treasurer of the Land

League, is a wealthy and prominent business man of Dublin, respected by all classes. He was born in Baltyhanim, County Longtord, in 1841. His father was "one of the old stock of farmers," as they phrase it in that part of the country, but abandoned illage and went into business after the famine o 1849. Mr. Patrick Egan entered a great corn merchant's firm in Dublin, and soon rose in rank, until. long before middle age, he found himself at the head of one of the largest firms in Dublin. Since 1865 Mr. Egan has taken a conspicuous part in nearly all the patriotic movements of Ireland. In 1868, with John Nolan, now of New-York, and Casey, Leo Cleary and others, Mr. Egan organized the Amnesty Association, which called monster meetings all over Ireland and resulted in the discharge of a number of Fenian prisoners. In 1869 he took a prominent part in the famous Parliamentary contest in Longford between John Martin and Grevel. He joined the Home Rule League, and is still one of its Coun-Fenian leader, from New-York. He also organized the popular uprisings that greeted Davitt and his comrades on their release from prison. He has been a member of the Land League since its organization, and indeed was one of its founders. He acted as treasurer of the Land League Relief Committee, and is also the treasurer of the Land League proper.

Mr. Thomas Brenan, the secretary of the League,

Am. Thomas Brenan, the secretary of the League, also the son of a farmer, also a business man by training, is twenty-six years of age, but is widely known in Ireland, as he is the ablest popular orator in the navy. He was arrested for a sectious speech under Beaconsfield's administration, but the Government did not prosecute the case. Mr. Brenan, in addition to his duties as secretary, has spoken at public meetings almost every Sunday since the land movement was organized. He is one of the most radical exponents of the theories of the League.

Mr. Boyton is the brother of the famous swimmer, Paul Boyton. He has been in the service of the League for some months as an organizer of local Leagues. He claims to be an American citizen, and I behave he will demand a mixed jury—more, probably, to obstruct the proceedings than from any fear of a hostile verdict from an Irish jury.

Mr. Michael O'Sullivan, the assistant-secretary of the Central League, is a thoroughly trained teacher of the highest class, and has been a professor of the classics and mathematics in a western college. He has frequently spoken at western college. He has frequently spoken at western meetings, and, if I remember correctly, he sometimes, last winter, in the heat of his argument, advanced pleas bardle.

has frequently spoken at western meetings, and, if I remember correctly, he sometimes, last winter, in the heat of his argument, advanced pleas hardly compatible with the peaceful programme of the Land League, but more in harmony with the revolutionary projects of the advanced Nationalists.

Mr. John Walsh, of Balla, and Mr. Sberidan, of Tubbercury, are in the service of the League as organizers. They are men very highly esteemed in their county, but as I have never heard them speak in public I can say nothing as to their style of argument. They are singularly modest gentlemen—sincere and patriotic and refined, and without a blemish on their personal reputation.

cere and pairiotic and refined, and without a blemish on their personal reputation.

Mr. Matt. Harris, a road contractor, is a noted anitator in Galway, where he is very popular with the peasantry. He is what is called an "Advanced Nationalist"—that is a man who not only desires Ireland to be an independent nation, but believes in aiming to achieve separation by physical agencies. Quite revolutionary expressions have been attributed to him in recent reports of his speeches in Galway. way.

Messrs. P. J. Gordon and John W. Nally, of Clare

poired heatth, and returned home three mortises.
Dr. Nichols was fift-three years old. He become ascented with the tate Dr. John S. Darcy to Nesark ad afterwards had a very tarto precise, and for taxing years as acted as Heatta Physician. He leaves a widey and four grown call aren. JOHN A BECKWITH. St. John, N. B., Nov. 23.-John A. Beek with, member of the Legislative Council, died to-day, Mr. Beckwith was a descendant on his father's side of the family of Beckwith, of Norwel, England, and on his mother's side of Le Branda Phi-

antry, and always ready to fight their battles, he a one of the greatest favorites a nong them. He was the leading boot and shoemaker in the Consty Majo, and had the patronage of all the gentry in the dis-

OBITUARY.

JAMES CRAIG WATSON.

Madison, Wis., Nov. 23.-James C. Watson,

the eminent scientist, and the Astronomer of the State University, died this morning. His loss will be greatly

righty as a man and a scholar. The remains of Pro-

fessor Watson will be taken to Aon Arber, ich, an Thur-day, and the foneral will take place at 10 o'choo

James Craig Watson was born in Elgin

County, Canada West, January 28, 1838 of America parents, who soon after settled in Michigan. He was

graduated at the University of Michigan in 1857. Par

graduated at the Converse of mathematics there, as an assistant at the Observatory. He was appoint Professor of Astronomy in 1859, and Professor of Physics and Mathematics in 1869. In 1863 as because Director of the Observatory. He held that position us.

the Wisconsin State University, which was established through the liberality of ex-Governor C. C. Washing.

through the liberality of ex-Governer C. C. Washign Professor Watson discovered a great many asteroid and in 1869 as went to lows to observe the class of the sun. He went to Sicily in 1870 to observe the class of the sun, and he was at the cart of the very alcorated American expedition which observed he trained of Venus at Peking, China, in 1874. For as various assumement discoveres he was in 1879 awarded the god medial of the French Academy of Sciences, He was frequent con floutor to set mind journals and prepared many astronomical charts. He was the amnor of a Popular Treatise on Comets" (1860), and a worker "Theoretical Astronomy" (1868).

LEON COGNIET.

PARIS, Nov. 23 .- M. Leon Cogniet, the cel-

braten Frence parater, is send at the age of eighty at

M. Cogniet, the historical painter, was born

at Paris, August 29, 1791. His pain ogs generally represent scenes of terror, as the "Massacre of the fund

cents," "Tintoretto Painting his Daugater's Corpe,"

etc. He had many pupils. He obtained the second grand prize of Rome in 1815 and the first in 1817. He first attracted public acteuring by his "Massacr of the Incoments," which was first exhibited in 1824. This positing was also exhibited at the Paris Exhibition in 1855, with two portralis.

Dr. Isaac A. Nichols, a well-known Newark

physiciat, died about noon Monday, from coausp

go to Europe about a year ago in consequence of in

ion. He was compelled to give up active practice and

bis, consin of and private secretary to Cardini Res-elieu. He was born at Fredericton, N. B., December 1, 1800. He held many public offices during his long ills, and was a member of the N. will make a Assumir from 1805 to 1874, when he was affect to the Legals tive Conneil. In posities he was a Conservative. Edwin J. Brown, whose death occurred fonday, will be rememb red by the older basiness mea of New-York as of the firms of Ramaded & Brown and

E. J. Brown & Co., si k importors. He was President of the Chy Council in 1851, one of the founders of the Manuacton Life Insurance Company and Manhata Savings Bank, and prestocal of the latter for twenty, seven years. Commodore Ames, whose death was an-1840. He received an appoint

year he was promoted to the position of Ma-ter, and was attached to the steam sloop Dacetah. In 1862 he was commissioned as Le u ensut. Durag the 

# SELLING THE HASELTINE PICTURES.

THE PROCEEDS OF THE ENTIRE SALE \$28,485-825-ERAL PAINTINGS PASSED BY.

The remaining pictures of the Haseltine collection were sold last night at the Leaviti Act Rooms, The attendance was smaller than on the evening before and the bidding was not very spirited, imperiant works by Munkarsy, Labrichon, Jacomin, Dunet, Langée, Schabert, Decamps and Rousseau were passed by for want of sufficiently large bids. Below is a list of last night's sales with the pieces: Achenbach, O ... " Harvesters at Mass on the Cam

B ranger, J. B. "Polly's Breaklast".... Beranger, J. B. "Thoughts of the Absent Bodenmuder, F." A Flemish Patricienne" "Grandmother's Good Mo
"Clouthle"
"Perheuse de Moutes"
"Somebody's Contug"
"Paulina"
"The Garden Walk"
"Dreamy Days"
"In the Cathadrai"
"After Section" After Service

"The Hali to the Village"

"Young Girl in the Time of the Revolution"

"Pauthe"

"Od A Jagoonsis"

"The Firm, Near Barbizon" Goupil, J ..

Kockhoes, W., "Summer Morning in Leyden"...
Kotsehenrefter, G. "Good News"
Kotsehenrefter, G. "Th. Vitlage Schoolmaster"...
Kratke, C. L. "Aughting in More Ways than Ooe."
Krate, C. L. "Pender Stratus"...
Lajos, I., B., "A Rose for You."
Lassalle, C. L., "Belly's Friends."...
Le Roux, H., "Pompetan Mother," Pompetan Mother.
The New Sour."
Fuss and Feathers."
"After Work."
"Rest by the Way." The Engaging Book.".

Marianna Helping Mo

Ten ting the Hord "...
"The Coming Rain "...
"A Peacerul Life "...
"Good Priends "...
"High Noon". By the Brook Side " 

The proceeds of last night's sale amounted is \$11,735, and on Monday night \$16,750 was received, making a total of \$28,485.

A GENEROUS TRIUMPH.— "What's wrong between you and Smytne, that you don't speak!" "Haw! fact is, we were both wivals for the band of the same young lady—a celebwated beauty, you know!—and—well—I don't want to bwag, but I got the best it. Poor Smythe!" "My dear fellow, a thousand congratulations!!" "Thanks awf!y! We both propertiest week, you know, and she accepted—s—him!" morrs, I. Sordon and John W. Nally, of Clare-morrs, I know quite well, as my studies of the land question kept me for several weeks in their town. Mr Gordon is described by the landlord organ of Dublin as a "cobbler." He is a man of the people, without education in a literary sense, but quick-witted, eloquent, humorous, and brimful of hopesty and patriotism. Speaking the dialect of the pear-